WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. An implant adapted to be placed between vertebrae comprising:

a spacer having a first end for contacting a first vertebrae and a beam extending from the first end; and

a base adapted to be mounted to a second vertebrae, with the beam mounted to the base.

2. The implant of claim 1 wherein the beam has an elongated aperture therein and the elongated aperture receives a post extending from the base.

3. The implant of claim 2 wherein a lock cooperates with the post of the base to secure the beam to the base.

4. The implant of claim 1 wherein the beam can be mounted to the base in a plurality of positions.

5. The implant of claim 1 wherein the end of the spacer has a cross-section that is one of circular, elliptical, oval and ovoid.

6. The implant of claim 1 wherein the implant is positioned between the S1 and L5 vertebrae.

7. An implant adapted to be placed between vertebrae comprising:

a spacer adapted to contact a first vertebra; and

a base having at least a flange adapted to engage a second vertebra and the spacer engaging the base.

8. The implant of claim 7 wherein the implant is positioned between the S1 and L5 vertebrae.

9. An implant adapted to be placed between L5 and S1 vertebrae comprising:

a body;

at least one hook extending from the body and adapted to allow the body to engage a S1 vertebra;

a beam extending from the body, wherein the beam has a distal end that contacts a L5 vertebra; and

a device that can secure the beam to the body.

10. The implant of claim 9 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of a material selected from the group consisting of: polyetheretherketone, polyaryletheretherketone, and polyetherketoneketone.

11. The implant of claim 9 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of a material selected from the group consisting of: polyetherketoneetherketoneketone, polyetheretherketoneketone, polyketone, and polyetherketone.

12. The implant of claim 9 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of titanium.

13. The implant of claim 9 wherein the device can secure the beam to the body in a plurality of positions.

14. The implant of claim 9 wherein the distal end of the beam is bulbous.

15. The implant of claim 9 wherein the distal end of the beam is one of elliptical, ovoid, oval, and round.

16. The implant of claim 9 wherein the distal end of the beam provides a surface which is at an angle to the beam, which surface is adapted to engage the L5 vertebra.

17. The implant of claim 9 wherein the distal end of the beam provides a surface that is adapted to spread a contact load between the L5 vertebra and the distal end.

18. The implant of claim 9 wherein the distal end of the beam is adapted to engage a spinous process of the L5 vertebra.

19. The implant of claim 9 wherein the distal end of the beam is adapted to engage a spinous process of the L5 vertebra over a conforming contact area.

20. The implant of claim 9 wherein the distal end of the beam includes a convex surface that is adapted to engage a spinous process of the L5 vertebra to spread the load between the distal end of the beam and the spinous process of the L5 vertebrae.

21. The implant of claim 9 wherein the beam includes an elongated aperture and the device extends through the aperture and can be secured to the aperture in a plurality of positions in order to position the beam relative to the body in a plurality of positions.

22. The implant of claim 9 wherein the body includes a first portion and a second portion with a beam platform located between the first and second portions and the beam platform spaced from the first and second portions in order to space the beam from the first and second portions.

23. The implant of claim 22 wherein the hook extends from the first portion and another hook extends from the second portion.

24. The implant of claim 22 wherein the device extends from the platform.

25. The implant of claim 9 including a device that secures the base to the S1 vertebra.

26. An implant adapted to be placed between vertebrae comprising:

a body;

at least one hook extending from the body to allow the body to engage a vertebra;

a beam extending from the body, the beam having a distal end that contacts a spinous process of another vertebra; and

a device that secures the beam to the body.

27. The implant of claim 26 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of a material selected from the group consisting of: polyetheretherketone, polyaryletheretherketone, and polyetherketoneketone.

28. The implant of claim 26 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of a material selected from the group consisting of: polyetherketoneetherketoneketone, polyetheretherketoneketone, polyketone, and polyetherketone.

29. The implant of claim 26 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of titanium.

30. The implant of claim 26 wherein the device secures the beam to the body in a plurality of positions.

31. The implant of claim 26 wherein the distal end of the beam is bulbous.

32. The implant of claim 26 wherein the distal end of the beam is one of elliptical, ovoid, oval, and round.

33. The implant of claim 26 wherein the distal end of the beam provides a surface which is at an angle to the beam, which surface is adapted to engage a L5 vertebra.

34. The implant of claim 26 wherein the distal end of the beam provides a surface that is adapted to spread a contact load between a L5 vertebra and the distal end.

35. The implant of claim 26 wherein the distal end of the beam is adapted to engage a spinous process of a L5 vertebra.

36. The implant of claim 26 wherein the distal end of the beam is adapted to engage a spinous process of a L5 vertebra over a conforming contact area.

37. The implant of claim 26 wherein the distal end of the beam includes a convex surface that is adapted to engage a spinous process of a L5 vertebra in order to spread the load between the distal end of the beam and the spinous process of the L5 vertebrae.

38. The implant of claim 26 wherein the beam includes an elongated aperture and the device extends through the aperture and can be secured to the aperture in a plurality of positions in order to position the beam relative to the body in a plurality of positions.

39. The implant of claim 26 wherein the body includes a first portion and a second portion with a beam platform located between the first and second portions and the beam platform spaced from the first and second portions in order to space the beam from the first and second portions.

40. The implant of claim 39 wherein the hook extends from the first portion and another hook extends from the second portion.

41. The implant of claim 39 wherein the device extends from the platform.

42. The implant of claim 26 including a device that secures the base to an S1 vertebra.

43. An implant adapted to be placed between vertebrae comprising:

a body having first and second portions with a platform located between and spaced and extending from the first and second portions;

first and second hooks extending from the first and second portions respectively in a direction opposite to the direction that the platform extends from the first and second portion, wherein the hooks are adapted to engage a vertebra;

a beam with a distal end having a surface adapted to contact a spinous process of a vertebra, which surface is at an angle to the beam; and

a device that can selectively position the beam relative to the body in a plurality of positions.

44. The implant of claim 43 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of a material selected from the group consisting of: polyetheretherketone, polyaryletheretherketone, and polyetherketoneketone.

45. The implant of claim 43 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of a material selected from the group consisting of: polyetherketoneetherketoneketone, polyetherether-ketoneketone, polyketone, and polyetherketone.

46. The implant of claim 43 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of titanium.

47. The implant of claim 43 wherein the device secures the beam to the body in a plurality of positions.

48. The implant of claim 43 wherein the distal end of the beam is bulbous.

49. The implant of claim 43 wherein the distal end of the beam is one of elliptical, ovoid, oval, and round.

50. The implant of claim 43 wherein the distal end provides a surface which is at an angle to the beam, which surface is adapted to engage a L5 vertebra.

51. The implant of claim 43 wherein the distal end provides a surface that is adapted to spread a contact load between a L5 vertebra and the distal end.

52. The implant of claim 43 wherein the distal end of the beam is adapted to engage a spinous process of a L5 vertebra.

53. The implant of claim 43 wherein the distal end of the beam is adapted to engage a spinous process of a L5 vertebra over a conforming contact area.

54. The implant of claim 43 wherein the distal end of the beam includes a convex surface that is adapted to engage a spinous process of a L5 vertebra in order to spread the load between the distal end of the beam and the spinous process of the L5 vertebra.

55. The implant of claim 43 wherein the beam includes an elongated aperture and the device extends through the aperture and can be secured to the aperture in a plurality of positions in order to position the beam relative to the body in a plurality of positions.

56. The implant of claim 43 wherein the device extends from the platform.

57. The implant of claim 43 including a device that secures the base to an S1 vertebra.

58. An implant adapted to be placed between vertebrae comprising:

a body having first and second portions with a platform located between and spaced and extending from the first and second portions;

a hook extending from the base in a direction opposite to the direction that the platform extends from the first and second portion;

the hook adapted to engage a vertebra;

a beam with a distal end having a concave surface that is adapted to contact a spinous process of a vertebra, which concave surface is at an angle to the beam; and

a device that can selectively position the beam relative to the body.

59. The implant of claim 58 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of a material selected from the group consisting of: polyetheretherketone, polyaryletheretherketone, and polyetherketoneketone.

60. The implant of claim 58 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of a material selected from the group consisting of: polyetherketoneetherketoneketone, polyetheretherketoneketone, polyketone, and polyetherketone.

61. The implant of claim 58 wherein:

at least part of the implant is comprised of titanium.

62. The implant of claim 58 wherein the device secures the beam to the body in a plurality of positions.

63. The implant of claim 58 wherein the distal end of the beam is bulbous.

64. The implant of claim 58 wherein the distal end of the beam is one of elliptical, ovoid, oval, and round.

65. The implant of claim 58 wherein the distal end of the beam provides a surface which is at an angle to the beam, which surface is adapted for engaging a L5 vertebra.

66. The implant of claim 58 wherein the distal end of the beam provides a surface that is adapted to spread a contact load between a L5 vertebra and the distal end.

67. The implant of claim 58 wherein the distal end of the beam is adapted to engage a spinous process of a L5 vertebra.

68. The implant of claim 58 wherein the distal end of the beam is adapted to engage a spinous process of a L5 vertebra over a conforming contact area.

69. The implant of claim 58 wherein the distal end of the beam includes a convex surface that is adapted to engage a spinous process of a L5 vertebra in order to spread the load between the distal end of the beam and the spinous process of a L5 vertebrae.

70. A method for inserting an implant between an L5 and S1 vertebrae comprising the steps of:

attaching a base of an implant on to the median sacral lamina of the S1 vertebra; and

adjusting the position of a beam with a distal end relative to the base so that the distal end can contact a spinous process of an L5 vertebra and so that there is a desired spacing between the L5 and the S1 vertebrae.

71. The method of claim 70 including the step of removing a bony protuberance from the S1 vertebrae prior to attaching the base to the S1 vertebra.

72. The method of claim 70 wherein the attaching step includes hooking the base over the S1 vertebra.

73. The method of claim 70 without altering the L5 or the S1 vertebrae.

74. A method for inserting an implant between the vertebrae comprising the steps of:

attaching a base of an implant on to the lamina of the a first vertebra; and

adjusting the position of a beam with a distal end relative to the base so that the distal end can contact a spinous process of a second vertebra and so that there is a desired spacing between the vertebrae.

75. The method of claim 74 including the step of removing a bony protuberance from the first vertebra prior to attaching the base to the first vertebra.

76. The method of claim 74 without altering the first or second vertebrae.

77. An implant adapted to be placed between vertebrae comprising:

a body;

at least one hook extending from the body and adapted to allow the body to engage a vertebra;

a spacer extending from the body;

the spacer having a distal end that is adapted to contact a spinous process of another vertebra; and

a device that can secure the spacer to the body.

78. A method of implanting a device between S1 and L5 vertebrae in a spine, the method comprising:

a. exposing an affected region of the spine posteriorly;

b. inserting a base of the device between the S1 and L5 vertebrae so that a pair of flanges on the device engage an S1 vertebrae;

c. selecting a spacer;

d. installing the spacer on the base;

e. adjusting a position of the spacer between the vertebrae;

f. securing the spacer to the base; and

g. closing the wound.

79. A method of adjusting an implant, the method comprising:

a. accessing the implant with a cannula;

b. loosening a nut on a shaft that holds a spacer onto a base of the implant; and

c. sliding the spacer in one of an upper and lower direction to adjust a position of a bulbous end of the spacer between an S1 and L5 vertebrae.

80. A kit for implanting an interspinous implant comprising:

a plurality of spacers having a bulbous end and a shaft extending therefrom;

a base that is adapted to engage an S1 vertebrae; and

a lock that secures one of the plurality of spacers onto a post extending from the base.

81. A kit for implanting an interspinous implant comprising:

a plurality of spacers;

a shaft to engage a spacer selected from the plurality of spacers;

a base that engages a medial sacral lamina; and

a lock that secures the shaft onto a post extending from the base.